IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

BY MAIL TO APRIL 13.

The Luxemburg Correspondence Between France and Prussia.

Napoleon's Demands, and a "Black Day" on the Berlin 'Change.

Count Bismarck's Note for "Instant Cessation" of the French Armament.

The German Watchword, "War Now and in Paris in Three Months."

Division on the Reform Bill, and Speeches of Bright, Disraeli and Gladstone.

The mails of the steamship Cuba reached this city from Boston yesterday evening, bringing our English files, containing a report of the final debate on the Derby Reform bill in the House of Commons, with the speeches which John Bright, Mr. D'Israel and Mr.

special correspondent in Berlin furnishes two the most serious moment, detailing the corre-Prussia on the Luxemburg question, the resolution of ple to "be in Paris in three months" afte

on the subject of the question of Luxemburg:-

The impression produced in Europe by the communications of Count de Bismarck will soon become known. Apprehensions will certainly arise in many minds. It will be difficult to understand how the French government, knowing the susceptibility of Germany and the situation of the grand duchy before Europe, could have pursued negotiations with Holland to the point of arriving at an understanding without having the intention of not pausing before any obstacles; to it will no doubt be attributed some warlike mental reservation. We, however, consider that pessimist ideas should be studiously avoided, in order to wait that the progress followed by the negotiations between Paris and the Hague shall be known. Indeed it would be better for the material and moral tranquilities of nations that the question of Luxemburg had never been rationed veryolders, it would be anticipating justified alarms to believe that the festival of peace organized in Paris, in consequence of an appeal addressed by France to the industry and arts of the whole universe, is to mark the date of a war for which the universed preferencies of that a e pacific France thould give the signal.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Alarming News from Paris in Berlin-Freuch Note on the Luxemburg Question-Position of Louis Napoleon-Political Excitement in Fa-therland-The Germans Claim Alance and

d that something extraordinary had occurred the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, and as no one knew

from Luxemburg; that the troops encamped t Chalons were to be increased to one hundred thousand enta, and that the Corps Legislatif would be applied to for a loan of three hundred million france; that, on Prusso-Federal army; that the South German States would be required to fulfil the engagements en-tered into by the treaties of August, 1866, and that General Molike was about to leave for the Rhine. The excitement was intense, exceeding anything I have witnessed, even after the portentous speech of the French Emperor, on the 1st of January, 1859, particularpanic on the Paris Bourse, which served to confirm the worst approhensions. Next day a rather more tranquit feeling began to prevail; some of the most alarming re-ports were officially contradicted, but enough remained ports were officially contradicted, but enough remained to show that the situation was extremely critical. It is not desired that a telegram was received from Count Goltz in the night of Saturday to Sunday, sithough the government organs are silent as to its contents; if my information is correct, it announced that in the council of state held by Napoleon on Saturday, it had been resolved to address, not an ultimatum, but a note to the Prussian Cabinet, stating the reasons of France for the acquisition of Luxemburg which was imperatively necessary for the security of her frontier, and reminding Biamarck that by his own avowal the announced that province with Germany expired with the dissolution of the Federal Union of 1815, but expressing the willingness of the French Government to consuit the other ness of the French Government to consult the other Great Powers who were interested in the question as co-

ness of the French Government to consult the other Great Powers who were interested in the question as consignatories of former treaties, and adding that the annexation of Luxemburg would only take place with the fall adherence of the population.

This coincides with the explanations given by the Marquis de Moustier in the Corps Legislatif; and by this it would appear that something like conferences of the great Powers will be proposed, as was done in 1859 and 1850. We all remember what such a proposal led to on those occasions, and that it only afforded the tuture belingerents time to prepare for hostilities under the shadow of delusive negotiations, which were broken off when one or both of them thought the moment for action arrived. That Louis Napoleon should recede from the position he has taken up seems absolutely impossible. He may discover, that he, the very type of craft and caution, has been over-confiding, or at least over-hasty—that he has attached too much weight to the half promises of Hasmarck, and that they have been more snares laid by his wity an tagonat to litre him to destruction; but now this affair has assumed its present dimensions, he cannot give in without raising a domestic tempess, which might be more dangerous than a foreign conflict. Unless the accounts we have of the state of public opinion in France are greatly exaggerated, he has only the alternative between a war and a revolution, and all chances considered be can hardly fait to choose the former.

But if the amour proper and ambition of the French are touched to the quick by this question, its effect upon the pride and particism of the German nation is equally deep and will, perings, he more lasting. Thanks to Louis Napoleon, the reunion of Germany which nine months ago even the most anguine looked forward to as the work of years possibly of ages, has advanced many steps within the last few days, and is rapidly becoming an accomplished fact—if not in form, at least in spirit, the same and the excellence of their needs gun, is un

PRUSSIA FOR WAR.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

tents-Bismarck Determined Upon War"In Three Mouths We Will Be in Paris"Peace Still Possible-The King and the
Grown Prince-National Antipathy to France,

than the present. An acquaintance of mine, who is on

has been begreen. As expensioned of mine, who has been contained and the contained to mine the contained to make the contained to make the contained to the con

The handing of the paper containing the numbers to Mr. Whitmore was halled with veh-ment cheering from the ministerial benches, which was sustained for several seconds, and was renewed on the reading of the numbers at the table.

The House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock. A Monster Receptuale on Tenth Avenue for Dend Animals. Slusis and Debris.
The approach of the sultry days of summer, and the possibility of a return with them of the visitation of that frightful scourge, the cholera, makes it necessary that everything that has any tendency to make localities unhealthy should be removed from the vicinity of human habitations. Between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, on Tenth avenue, there is a nuisance of the most vite nature, which has been allowed to continue spreading its pestiential vapors for nearly three years, not withstanding repested complaints from the residents and owners in the neighborhood. This nuisance consists of an extensive pool of stagmant water, of nearly half an acre in extent, and of a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. This immense receptuale for filth and slush seems to have been purposely formed to receive the contents of the drains running down Fafty-third and Fitty-fourth streets from Ninth avenue, as they are conveyed through wooden culverts and this space formed by the low open lots located on the west side of Fenth avenue. In addition to the water thus conveyed into this disgusting reservor. If receives the whole of the drainings from the stables of the depots of the Ninth and Tenth avenue railroads. But yet to make matters worse, it is the receiving place for the dead carcasses of the goats, dogs, cats, rats, &c., which meet with untimely ends in the neighborhood. At the present time no less than eight purifying specimens of these various quadrupeds are undergoing the various stages of putrifaction, either undergoing the various stages of putrefaction, either undergoing the various stages of putrefaction as this, can more easily be imagined than described, and the effects must be most detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. It is worthy of remark that during last summer's visitation of the cholera, this was the most unhealthy locality in the comise of the feel didease in his immediate neighborhood, and in one house, not a stone's throw SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.

SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.

Ante-mortem Statement of the Victim.
On the evening of the 5th instant John Bendee, a German, twenty-one years of age, living at No. 200 Mott street, called at the house 147 Chrystie street to see some acquaintances who lived there, and white ascending a flight of stars a man whom he had never met before assaulted and kicked him in the breast, thus knocking him backwards down the stairs, causing injuries which, it is feared, will result fatally. Since that time Bendel has been under the doctor's care at his residence, and yesterday, fearing that he might die, sent for Coroner Wildey to come and take his testimony in the case. Previously, however, it being learned that Londard Spiegel committed the assault:

Between eight and nise o'clock Friday evening, the fish instant, I was at 147 Chrystie street; I was in the rear house, first floor; I went there to see some friends; I was going up stairs when the prisoner kicked me is the breast; I fell, from the effects of the kick to the bottom of the flight; he only kicked me ones; I do not know why he kicked me; I had never seen bim before; it was quite dark; I am certain that the prisoner now present is the man that kicked me; when he kicked me he said such characters should not come in the bouse.

This treet, and spont the vering in the varied beauties that it presents of the method to the hotel at half-past fire company returned to the hotel at half-past fire collected in with the merchants and others who called upon them.

At about eleven o'clock A. M. there verning in social conversation with the merchants and others who called upon them.

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e prisoner was committed to the forms of ey to await the result of Beadel's injurie blacksmith by trade, and up to the till tilt was in the employ of Messra. Brewste me street. Spiegel is a boot orimper, and

YACHTING.

Harman and William Murray	: Auditor, C. Heath.
LIST OF	YACHTS
Name	Owner. Tos
Rivet, cutter	R. E. Elmsley 16
Geraldine, schooner	E. M. Hodder 28
Dart, (c. board) sloop	C. J. Robertson 14
Osprey	F. Dugmore 10
Mystic, (c. board) schooner.	H. Wall. New York 46
Falcon	H. Le Mosucier 16
Wideawake (c. board) sloop.	E C. Jones 7
Brunette, schooner	
Lymphad (c. beard) sloop	
Giance, sloop	G. M. Hawke 10
Niobe (c. board) sloop	H. Moffatt 4
Viking, schooner	H. Abbott 40
Intrigue, schooner	F. Edwards, England, 82
Rene Rell, schooner	F. Edwards, England, 170
Romp (c. board) schooner	Captain Courneen 4
Mona, cuttor	A. & Atlan 15
La Belle Canadienne, schr	
Ripple, schooner	
Ida, schooner	George Endie 15
Belle, sloop	Capuin S. C. McGill 19
Fawn, outter	Samuel Hodder, Eug. 80
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should do," as he said himself, he walked up to the policeman and proclaimed the interesting Directory fact
that he was l'atrick Cassidy, of No. 326 West Sixteenth
street, and a relation of his. The officer deigned to inform his interlecutor that that special information
caused him exceeding great autonishment. Patrick,
indignant, insisted that his namesake should not be and
had no reason to be astonished; whereat Cassidy, M. P.,
in a very unrelationlike manner, took hold of Cassidy of
No. 326, and pushed him off she curh, "from which
transaction," said Patrick to Mr. Acton, "I felt in the
street; and, 'pon my honor, I felt insulted to be used in
that fashion, being, as I thought, a relation of his own;
but then he was all right and I was all wrong, and that's
an end of it." Mr. Acton then formally introduced
Henry Cassidy to Patrick Cassidy, and vice verse, and
advised them to take each other by the hand, which they
didn't. At the close of the trial Patrick went out, good
humored as usual, but Henry looked as if liquid aggravation were circulating through his veins and not regular
blood.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Their Movements Yesterday.

Mr. Chilton, of the United States State Department, accompanied the Japanese Commissioners to the Park yesterday. They expressed themselves as being highly delighted with the prospect which the Park presented, and avowed their determination to make a more extended survey of it after their return from Washington. One Temagore, the principal Commissioner, remained at the hotel write the others were enjoying their drive, and received such visitors as felt disposed to oul upon him. Mr. Chilton, of the State Department, and Mr. Derby, United States despatch agent, accompanied the visiting party to the Fark, and were particular in explaining to them the varied beauties that it presents. The company returned to the hotel at half-past five o'clock P. Mr., and spent the evening in social conversation with the merchants and others who called upon them.

At about eleven o'clock A. M. there was a large crowd collected in Wall street intent on seeing the Commissioners, but neither of them were present. Two or three servants, accompanied by the paymaster of the Embassy, were in the great money mart getting their checks turned into United States currency, and the populace supposed that they were the Commissioners. They were not, however. After transacting their financial business the Japanese returned to the Metropolitan, and the balance of the day was spent in receiving the visits of their friends. The Commissioners will start this morning for Washington, accompanied by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Derby.